

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

No. 2. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1878. Vol. VI.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—On motion of Mr. Sparks, the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were concurred in. The regular order was then demanded by Mr. Potter, and the question recurred on the pending demand for the previous question. On a standing vote the speaker announced the vote to be 82 in the affirmative, and no negatives. The usual point of "no quorum" was raised by Mr. Hale. The speaker appointed Messrs. Hale and Potter to take their places as tellers. At the conclusion of the voting, Mr. Hale reported the result to be affirmative 122, negative none.

Potter.—Mr. speaker: I report the gentlemen from Maine in the negative.

Speaker.—The tellers report 122 in the affirmative and 1 in the negative.

Hale.—The speaker must take the responsibility of that decision. Let it be distinctly understood that a gentleman is compelled to vote whether he wishes to or not.

Speaker.—The gentleman was a teller, and the gentleman from New York reported him as voting in the negative.

Conger.—The gentleman from New York cannot report anything but what the tellers agree upon. I make that point, that neither teller can report except what is agreed upon by both.

Hale.—Let me state how I understand it. I was appointed by the chair as the teller as a member of the house, in order in conjunction with the gentleman from New York, to count the votes. By agreement between that gentleman and myself, as is usually the case in counting for the affirmative, he was counted one. As the yeas passed through they were 122. I did not agree, and have not agreed, and do not agree with the gentleman from New York in reporting that I voted as a member of the house. I have some privileges that every member has. I did not vote and announced that none had voted in the negative. The gentleman will not say that he and I agreed that there was one vote in the negative and assured by the chair cannot, when the tellers are at variance.

Potter.—There never can be any dispute with me about questions of point of fact. I have done what I have been doing for about twenty times during the last few days, and reported the gentleman from Maine in the negative. He began by counting me one in the affirmative; I did the same with him in the negative. I reported him as he reported me. There can be no dispute about the matter for he was teller. He says he did not vote.

Mr. Hale.—Who knows better than I whether I voted or not?

Mr. Potter.—Possibly the house knows.

Speaker.—The gentleman from Maine was appointed teller because he was present.

The chair accepted the report of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Hale.—Suppose he had reported in the affirmative?

Speaker.—That would have been an unfaithful report.

Mr. Hale.—This is an unfaithful report because I did not vote at all.

Mr. Garnett called attention to the fact that the rule provided that members passing between tellers should be counted. The gentleman from Maine had not passed between the tellers.

The committee on elections to day agreed to recommend the passage of Mr. Wigginton's bill, providing for the postponement of the election for the members of the forty-sixth congress in California until the first Wednesday of September 1879, date of next general election in that state. The bill is urged upon the ground that an election for delegates to the constitutional convention which will be held in California next August, and it is desired to avoid the expenses of two elections in the same year.

SENATE.

Senator Ferry reported the post route bill with numerous amendments. Placed on calendar.

Senator McMillan reported with amendments the house bill making an appropriation the payment of claims allowed by the southern claims commission. Placed on calendar.

Senator Morrill.—At the expiration of the morning hour, Senator Morrill said he was not prepared to proceed with his remarks to day, in opposition to the bill repealing the specie resumption act. On his motion further consideration of the bill was postponed till next Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago Papers on Democratic Investigation.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A Tribune's Washington special says, regarding the scene when Alexander Stephens wanted to speak in the house, yesterday: "The howling mob behind his rolling chair did not dare to face him, but howled him down with cries of 'Regular order,' and it is even said that those who sat near could hear, in cowardly under tones, the cries, 'Make the old man keep his mouth shut.' They did not dare to have him open it. Silenced for the first time by the house and by his party, Alexander Stephens, in his clear, earnest voice, was heard privately to say, 'But the time will come when they will be glad to hear me.' The significance of that utterance the democratic leaders may soon learn to their dismay. It is known that there are forty to fifty democrats, mostly men from the southern states, supporters of the southern policy of the president who are earnestly opposed to this movement. They said if it had been submitted to the democratic caucus, the investigation resolution would never have been offered. The indignation of these democrats that a few northern revolutionists in the interests of Tilden should have been able to force the party into this movement, knows no bounds. It is by no means certain that they will be bound by the caucuses. Alexander H. Stephens is said to have notified the republicans that there are twenty-five men who will vote with them to permit the republicans to offer any amendment they may desire. In view of the great discontent on the part of the southern democrats, it is not certain that the democrats will be successful in carrying their resolution, even if they obtain a quorum. It is quite possible that the resolution may yet be

defeated by democratic votes. Clarkson N. Potter has thus far been successful in transferring the dis-sensions in the republican party to his own.

Gen. Butler seems to be trimming in hopes that he may be put upon the investigating committee as a republican. Many republicans would bitterly oppose this. Butler says he wants to have a president who will hear what he has to say about a postmaster in his own town. Among the most earnest supporters of the investigation are those who themselves hold their seats in the house by fraud, including Patterson, of Colorado, Wigginton, of California, Banning, of Ohio, and Dean, of Massachusetts.

The Times' Washington special has the following section of an interview with Alexander H. Stephens. "Do you think, Mr. Stephens, that there is any considerable dissatisfaction among the democratic members?" Yes, at least one third of them. There are thirty democrats who are almost persuaded not to be driven by the caucus managers. They think as I do: that this movement is all advised, foolish and revolutionary. The only true course is to admit the Hale amendment, and make the investigating board full, fair and free—in short what it professes to be, an investigation into the frauds by which the late election failed to represent the views of a majority of the voters of the country. I lay the blame at the doors of the caucus system, which is a cancer eating into the very heart of American politics.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wonderful Success.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The syndicate has decided to take the remaining fifteen million of the fifty million of four and one-half per cent bonds covered by its contract with the secretary of the treasury. Options for October, November and December are thus anticipated. A large part of the fifteen millions will be sold abroad. It is asserted that the syndicate is discussing the question of entering into a contract with Secretary Sherman for fifty million four per cent bonds, with the option of taking fifty millions more.

FOREIGN.

The Strike.

LONDON, May 17.—The excitement in East Lancashire, arising from differences between cotton masters and operatives is still intense. Presence of military and large bodies of policemen hold the populace in check in several large towns. If the efforts for settlement to day fail, it is feared there may not prove adequate. At a meeting of operatives at Old Hall last night, it was resolved to strike against the proposed five per cent reduction in their wages.

No Compromise.

MANCHESTER, May 17.—There is little hope that the masters will accept anything except an unconditional reduction. The small manufacturers of Blackburn were disposed to accept the compromise, but the larger firms this morning insisted on reduction, with three months' notice of further changes. Whitaker's mill and Grove company's mill were fired and badly damaged. There was no rioting at Hastingen, but the fires were doubtless incendiary. All quiet at Burnley. The mob is very threatening at Blackburn.

WAR NOTES.

The Turks have attacked the christians near Carea, fighting continues.

The passes taken by the insurgents are Diebend, Balkan and Trajan's Gate. All attempts to dislodge them have been unsuccessful. The Turkish commissioners have thus far failed to accomplish their mission.

Russians Advancing on Constantinople.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch from Pera says that although the advance of the Russians four kilometers nearer Constantinople, it is declared to be devoid of significance. The movement has nevertheless increased the uneasiness here. The Russians instead of being clustered in villages are now encamped before the city with their lines of tents in a manner impressive to the popular mind.

News has been received also of an advance of 15,000 troops from Kalkitrak to Ruischik, and of similar forward movements from Siliria to Kalkitrak and other corresponding advances from the rear towards the front. All these movements tend to mass Russians closer and closer to Constantinople, and consequently increase the anxiety within the city. It is reported on good authority that the Russians are about to deepen the channel from Tichikmedje lake to the sea sufficiently to permit the passage of launches and other small vessels. Significance is attached to a belief, current in well-informed circles, that the channel fleet will immediately leave port, it is said for Besika Bay.

Prospects of Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—It is believed that Count Schouvaloff has succeeded in convincing the emperor that it is to Russia's interest to concede to Europe most of the demands formulated by England. The assembling of the European congress appears consequently assured, despite the difficulties which have arisen at Constantinople concerning the surrender of the fortresses.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—After reading the journal of yesterday, Mr. Potter arose and demanded the regular order of business which was on seconding the demand for the previous question on the resolution for the special committee on "frauds." On a standing vote there was, on eighty-nine in the affirmative and none in the negative; whereupon the usual objection, no quorum, was made by Mr. Hale, and tellers were ordered, Messrs. Potter and Hale acting in that capacity. The report of the tellers was eighty-nine in the affirmative, and two, Hale and Steele in the negative.

Mr. Potter then moved a call of the house. Mr. Hale.—Is it in order to move to postpone this matter indefinitely so that the house may proceed to the transaction of public business?

Ther speaker (severe y)—(The gentleman will vote to help to make up a quorum, then that motion can be made.

Mr. Hale (angrily)—That was not the question I asked.

Calls for regular order from the democratic side.

Mr. Conger—I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

Continued demands for regular order. "Parliamentary inquiry continued; demands for regular order.

Mr. Conger.—Parliamentary inquiry is a ways in order.

The speaker.—The gentleman will state it. Mr. Conger—I ask whether it is in order at this time to raise the question of consideration? Speaker.—It is not.

Mr. Saylor.—The gentleman certainly knows that when no quorum is voting there are but two motions in order, and one of them has just been made.

Mr. Conger—I addressed myself to the chair and not to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Saylor—I addressed myself to the chair, and also to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Calls of order.

The call of the roll was proceeded with, and 247 members answered by their names, there being but 45 absent. Even Mr. Stephens, who got leave of absence for a week on Monday last, was present in his wheelchair.

Further proceedings under the call being dispensed with, Mr. Fort suggested to Mr. Potter that the regular order be set aside, and that the house proceed to the consideration of the pension bill.

Mr. Potter.—We are prepared to go on with public business, and we are here for that purpose, but are left without quorum by willful absence of gentlemen on the other side, and I demand the regular order. Question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and on this vote the democrats developed their greatest strength. The report of the tellers being 133 in the affirmative and 1 in the negative. Usual cry of no quorum, Mr. Speaker, coming from the republicans, and then call of house was ordered.

This call disclosed the fact that there were 263 members present and 29 absentees. The question again recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question and tellers reported 136 in affirmative and one in negative. During the voting Mr. Conger stationed himself close to the tellers with a slip of paper in his hand for the purpose, as he stated, of making note of such democrats as voted, notwithstanding the fact that they were paired. On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Banks said "I propose to the gentleman from New York (Potter) that we shall suspend on this resolution until Saturday, in order to go on with the appropriation bills.

Mr. Potter.—Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether, if we do as he proposes, and go on with the other business, his side of the house will be prepared to vote on this question when it comes up on Saturday.

Mr. Banks.—I am unable to answer that question. I make this proposition on my own responsibility, because the country requires that the public business should be attended to.

Mr. Potter.—Will you help us to make up the quorum?

Mr. Banks.—I am informed that the gentleman's friends will be able to dispose of this question in their own way and to their satisfaction by Saturday, so I propose to suspend action on this resolution until that day.

Mr. Potter.—If I am assured that the gentleman on the other side will vote on this question Saturday, I will be willing to go on with the other business.

Mr. Hale.—The gentleman can either accept or decline the proposition.

Mr. Stephens indicated a desire to speak but met with cries of regular order from the democratic side.

Mr. Stephens.—May I ask consent to be heard for three minutes? Cries of regular order from the democratic side, and no objections on this side from the republicans.

PAPERS.

Senator Maxey reported without amendment the senate bill to provide for the establishment of the steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil, being the bill introduced by Senator Eustis yesterday. Placed on calendar.

Senator Butler submitted the concurrent resolution, providing for a commission consisting of two senators, three members of the house, and three officers of the regular army who have served not less than ten years, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the army. The committee to assemble as soon as practicable and report at the next session of congress through the president of the United States. It also appropriates \$2,000 to defray the expenses of the commission. Referred.

The house joint resolution to print three hundred thousand copies of the report of the commissioner of agriculture for 1877, and five thousand copies of the colonial charters and constitutions, was passed after considerable discussion.

Mr. Matthews referred to the provisions of section 3579 of the revised statutes, and said they were consistent with those of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875. There was nothing in either forbidding the re-issue of notes redeemed in accordance therewith, when congress intended the absolute extinction of redeemed currency. Language was quoted which could not be mistaken. He cited from the acts of congress in support of this view, but favored an express provision of the law on the subject being made, now to remove any doubt which might exist. He then spoke as to the constitutional power of congress to issue paper money, and said he believed it to be the duty as well as the exclusive right of the government to furnish the people a national currency, and if the government could do it through the medium of national banks, it might do it by the issue of its notes. If the resumption of specie payment meant the redemption and reissue of treasury notes, he was in favor of it; but if on the contrary it means the redemption and retirement of legal tender notes, then he was opposed to it. In whatever direction congress moved, it should take but one step, and not take another until the effect of the first should be experienced. The desirable thing was to maintain the national currency as steady as a needle to the pole. evils under which the country had been suffering might be summed up in two words—unemployment, capital, and unemployment capital.

meant unemployment labor. Our currency had depreciated, because public opinion had forced this government to treat its own currency with respect and honor. What we needed was not to repeal of the specie resumption, but to steadily maintain it. He favored the coin reserve fund and expressed an opinion that under ordinary circumstances such a fund of a hundred million dollars would be sufficient to maintain a paper circulation of \$300,000,000. He then explained the amendment in the nature of a substitute which he proposed for the pending bill, being the bill introduced by him on the 8th of November last, providing for the re-issue of treasury notes when redeemed, the amount of legal tender notes outstanding at any time not to exceed \$350,000,000. It further provides for the coin reserve fund of \$100,000,000; that bonds of the United States shall be sold for legal tender notes, and also that legal tender notes shall be receivable for all debts, public and private, except for the principal and interest of the public debt. In conclusion, he said that after the most careful and anxious examination of the subject, he submitted this for the settlement of a question of great importance to the public welfare. He moved it be adopted as a substitute for the bill reported by the committee on finance. Pending the discussion of the bill to repeal the specie resumption act it was laid aside.

Senator Ingalls, from the committee of the District of Columbia, reported a substitute for the house bill providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Monday.

Adjourned.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—There are many costly and elegant floral tributes at the funeral of Prof. Henry today. Distinguished men acted as pall bearers, and members of congress, supreme court, president and vice president, military and diplomatic corps, and prominent educators were present from all sections, to lend honor to the obsequies of the distinguished scholar. The remains were placed in Oak Hill cemetery.

The house committee on expenditures in the department of state, to day agreed to report to the house, with a request that it be referred to the committee on judiciary, a resolution sustaining the charges preferred against the consular clerk to Shanghai.

The republican members of the house of representatives held a caucus yesterday afternoon, immediately after the adjournment, to take action concerning the proposition introduced by Representative Potter, to investigate the alleged Florida and Louisiana presidential election frauds. Mr. Hale presided, with Mr. Conger as secretary.

The senate confirmed Wm. Hunt, of New Orleans, judge of the court of claims in place of Judge Peck, resigned. The house committee on Indian affairs agreed upon the report for printing and the recommendal bill, recommending the reference to the United States court of claims, all claims arising from Indian depredations.

The house committee on appropriations decided to recommend the non-concurrence in all senate amendments to Indian and pension appropriation bills. Secretary Evans and Mr. Rogers, the president's private secretary, before the senate committee on appropriations to day claimed that the house made an inadequate provision for the necessary expenditures of their departments.

In the senate executive session objection was made by Senator Salisbury to the confirmation of ex-Governor Packard as consul at Liverpool, and by Senator Thurman, Sheridan as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia; these nominations consequently went over. There are at present 134 democrats and republicans unpaired including the speaker, and nine who being paired with republicans cannot vote. If these nine should be released from their pairs, four more are needed to give the democrats a quorum of 147.

The secretary of the treasury transmitted to the senate in response to its resolution of the 10th inst., a statement of the circumstance under which the receipt of deposits at the different mints for coinage into trade dollars was suspended. The statements, aside from the mass of official correspondence, are of no general interest, but consist of a letter from Mr. Lindemann, director of the mint, who reports that the coinage of trade dollars was suspended for the reason that the coinage was in excess of the demand for export, and also for the reason that owing to the decline in the prices of silver and the appreciation of United States notes, trade dollars were being placed in domestic circulation contrary to the intention of the law authorizing their coinage.

GENERAL NEWS.

Legal Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—The journal publishes the confession made by Ex-Prosecutor W. B. Walls, of Boone county, who says, that in 1874 he received from Nancy Clem, then on trial for murder, and delivered to Judge Palmer one thousand dollars as a consideration for which to nolle prosequi the case. He gives dates, names and places. The News publishes interviews had with interested parties, denying the whole story. Walls was recently charged for unprofessional conduct.

Heavy Fire.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—At six o'clock this morning St. Agnes' academy, on Varce street, was destroyed by fire, together with its valuable library and all the clothing of the pupils, and a larger portion of the furniture. The building, library and furniture were insured in the Phoenix of Memphis for \$25,000, but all except \$5,000, insured in other companies, which will fully cover the loss. The building was insured for \$20,000, \$5,000 of which was in the Fireman's Fund of California Agents. Loss estimated at 60 per cent.

Conviction and Sentence of a Texas Scalper.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Wm. O. Zommer, a ticket scalper, convicted of a conspiracy to defraud the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co. by selling in fraudulent passes, was sentenced to-day by Judge Robinson to one year in jail and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

after Bloomer's conviction in the criminal court, his case was taken to the court of appeals on a bill of exceptions, where the finding of the lower court was affirmed.

Canada Fears a Fenian Raid.

NORTH TROY, VT., May 16.—A body of strangers are encamped in the woods near this place. They are Irishmen, well dressed and intelligent. Accessions are being made to the camp almost hourly. The Canadian militia have been called out, and seems to excite a feeling along the border that the immediate invasion of Canada by a large army of Fenians is more than probable.

Arrest of a Murderer.

OMAHA, May 16.—Superintendent G. Snyder, of the detective agency, has arrested, near St. McKinney, Sam Kelley, a desperate cattle thief and murderer, for whom five thousand dollars reward has been offered. Kelly resisted, but Snyder and a posse of soldiers captured him and a confederate.

Musical.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—A drizzling rain this afternoon did not cause any abatement in the musical favor. The numbers were evenly divided between Wagner and Beethoven. Mme. Pappeheim was the star to night. The wonderful precision of Thomas' orchestra is a matter of general remark.

The Ethelists.

ATLANTA, GA., May 16.—The fraternal delegates from the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, were received by the conference of the Southern church to day, and hearty congratulations and good wishes were interchanged, and the hope expressed of the final and complete union of the two great branches of Methodism.

The Presbyterians.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 16.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church south convened to-day. Rev. Thos. E. Peck, moderator.

The Canadian Crops.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Globe publishes the crop reports from all over Ontario and a portion of Quebec. The principal feature noted is an extraordinary and unprecedented rapidity of growth at this early date. Recent heavy rains have done a good deal of damage in the low lying districts and blighted seriously fair prospects. Fruit trees and gardens have suffered more than grain crops. In some localities there is danger of the grain becoming so rank that injury will result from that source.

The Border.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The war department is informed that Gen. Ord has in general order re-issued existing orders about following the raiders. District commanders are instructed that they must adhere to them strictly while there is acknowledged government in exercise of power in the territory in which raiders take refuge, but that if such territory is alternately held by rival factions, at war with each other, and there is no responsible government in control, the pursuing parties can take the shortest routes to the places of refuge of the raiding bands, and treat populations that defend them as if they were raiders. Similar instructions were issued by Gen. Ord during the revolution of 1876, as necessary to protect Americans from plundering bands who infested the whole opposite bank of the river.

The Great Scull Race.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Hanlon and Plaisted scull race, two miles, straight away, \$1,000 a side, took place this afternoon. The time arranged for the start was between three and six o'clock p.m. At three o'clock the water was lumpy and the weather threatening; towards four the wind began to die, and at five the bay was moderately calm. The race, however, was not started until six minute past six. Hanlon taking water first, at once leading, rowing thirty-eight to his opponent's thirty-four. After rowing 200 yards Plaisted made a spurt, Hanlon, with his deliberate stroke, which he never quickened, recovered his advantage and gradually drew ahead at the half-way buoy. Plaisted quickened to thirty-six strokes, and was pulling for all he was worth, yet Hanlon led by two boat lengths, and it was conceded the race was virtually decided. The intense excitement which characterized the race from the start was not abated, however, until the winning buoy was reached, with Hanlon four lengths ahead. The official time is not announced. The race was rowed east to west, against a slight breeze. The buoy was literally crowded with boats of all descriptions, but no collisions occurred, the course having buoys at intervals, and admirably arrangements made for keeping it clear. Fully 50,000 persons witnessed the race. A banquet was given Hanlon to night, at which Plaisted, Courtney and their friends were guests.

FOREIGN.

Strikers, not Rioters.

LONDON, May 16.—A Manchester correspondent says a strong impression prevails that the recent outrages attributed to striking cotton operatives were not perpetrated by them, but by the lower populace of Blackburn and neighborhood, who are notorious for ruffianism, and have taken advantage of the present ferment for their own purposes.

BLACKBURN, May 16.—As the result of to-day's negotiations, it is believed a settlement of the strike will be made to-morrow, on condition that the operatives work three months at a reduction of ten per cent., at full time, the wages to be raised if work warrants at that time.

Parrotism.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The Russian papers are full of news about the volunteer feet

subscriptions. They are coming in from all parts. The sums received are double the amounts contributed from the same sources to the committee for relief of the sick and wounded during the war.

Failure—Advance in Consols.

LONDON, May 16.—Tatensfield & Company, woolen manufacturers at Ravens Thorpe, failed. Liabilities eighty thousand pounds. The Times says the advance in consols is partly due to the purchases for fully dividend in consequence of the declining discount rates and scarcity of commercial papers.

War Notes.

LONDON, May 16.—Notwithstanding the silence of the St. Petersburg semi-official press, there is little doubt that the following dispatch represents the present views of the imperial court and chancery:—

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—Notwithstanding the secrecy observed in regard to Count Schouvaloff's mission, the condition on which European peace can be attained, can be obtained from well informed political circles. In the first place the great object of the war must be secured, i.e., the independence of Christians is insisted upon. There is on the other hand no disposition to inscribe *not me Tangere* on the map of New Bulgaria which was only set up as a provisional draft. At the same time other compensations than those fixed on the new of war indemnity are not regarded as excluded from the discussion. While it is declared that there can be absolutely no serious idea of the retrocession of Kars, the same is not true of Batoune. The advantage to Russia, if the acquisition of Batoune is said to have its reverse side, in as much as millions must be expended in the construction of convenient lines of communication, and proper fortifications before the possession of the place could be rendered of great importance. In the peaceful current of general indications favorable significance is attached to the fact that the right of sale in the streets has been withdrawn from Galos, which had lately adopted a warlike look while the *Haruspex* Gazette and New Times, which recently observed the attitude as favorable to peace, had that privilege restored to them. Gortchikoff is slightly better. The czar will not in any case visit the Paris Exposition, but some of the Grand Dukes will if circumstances permit.

The Serbian corps observation, hitherto consisting of 15,000 men, has been increased to 35,000. This was caused by a fear of Turkish attack. The Turks have been concentrating under Hafiz Pasha, on the Serbian line of demarcation.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Subscriptions to the four per cent loan to-day amounted to \$224,200.

Four and a half per cent. bonds in London are quoted at 104 1/2.

Chas. Tuttle, of New York, was appointed a member of the board of Indian commissioners.

A Paris special says the sentence of Garcia, communist, convicted of taking part in the assassination of two generals, has been commuted to hard labor for life.

The syndicate sold over a million and a half dollars in four and a half per cent. bonds yesterday.

The trunk line agents of Chicago, to day fixed the rates on grain to New York at 20 cents; on fourth class at 25 cents. This is in advance.

The coroner's jury to-day, recommended that Parks and Weidinger, his accomplice, be held without bail, at Chicago, for the murder of Michael Dewitt last night.

A London special says: Advances from Japan say Minister Okubo was murdered in the street by five assassins, while on his way to the cabinet council. All the assassins were arrested.

LUMBER.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

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SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DAILY—TWENTY FOUR COLUMNS.

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WEEKLY—FORTY EIGHT COLUMNS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Will be made known on application to the office.

LIVE ISSUES FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

We have understood that the republican congressional committee have decided to make selections from certain southern newspapers and make them up into campaign documents to be distributed through the north so as to affect the fall elections. We have not the slightest doubt but that these documents, if distributed, will exert a powerful influence in the coming elections. They will undoubtedly give the close congressional districts to the democratic party and make sure of a democratic majority in both branches of the national legislature.

The waving of the bloody shirt during the last five years has nearly waved the republican party out of existence. It has changed a republican popular majority of 760,000 in 1872 to a democratic popular majority of 160,000 in 1876. The people believe that the southern question is settled for the present, and that a revival of the issues of ten years ago would be disastrous to the best interests of the country. What the people do care about is economy and purity in the administration of the government. The party that makes the above two things most prominent will win in the coming election.

We notice that most of the party leaders who desire to wave the bloody shirt this fall are men whose record is so impure that they think the less said about purity and reform the better. But it is futile to deceive the people in this way.

The republican party can put the democratic party on the defensive by making purity and economy the watchword of the campaign. The passage by the democratic house of the harbor and river bill will be an effectual answer to all their claims of economy. The tremendous abuses shown to have existed in the house patronage, the only patronage controlled by the democratic party will effectually dispose of their plea that democratic ascendancy will give purity in the civil service. The democratic party can easily be put on the defensive in this way. On the other hand, if President Hayes is endorsed the republican party can point to the great reforms introduced by the present administration. Of its own accord it has reduced the expenses of the treasury department over a million of dollars. In the simple matter of paying pensions, a saving of \$147,000 has been effected. The members of the cabinet, instead of running the machine, are busily engaged in administering the duties of their office. The present administration is conducted in the interests of the people, and not of the politicians. They will repudiate the republican party, if the politicians of the last regime control the coming campaign, and repudiate the really live issues.

CONVICT LABOR.

The Albany, New York, penitentiary is now not only paying its own way, but is also paying a handsome surplus into the county treasury. The wisdom of having convicts labor would seem to be demonstrated by the above fact. But the national greenback party of Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution on Thursday last saying "that the prison contract system should be prohibited." Instead of earning their own living, these hearty, strong convicts are to be supported by taxes levied on the people. This seems to be the height of inconsistency in a party which is constantly complaining of the burdens of taxation. The objection to convict labor in Pennsylvania is that it lowers the wages of workmen. We very much doubt this, because the number of laborers in the penitentiary is not large enough to materially effect the demand and supply of labor. Besides, these convicts are paid all they are worth, as there are several parties who are competing for this labor. It seems to us that it would be better to compete the convicts to work if they did not receive more than ten cents a day. They should not necessarily be a burden to the state, even if they are a pest to society.

There are also strong moral grounds on which this might be urged. The fact that they are occupied by some intelligent occupation is a blessing rather than otherwise to them. Besides many of the convicts have no special occupation except to steal or murder. They are taught a trade in prison, and so have an honest way of earning a living when their term of imprisonment expires. Fortunately, the greenback party of Pennsylvania is not sufficiently strong to carry out its absurd ideas. Is the greenback party of this state opposed to convict labor?

A recent letter to the Boston Herald on the growth of the greenback party in Maine has attracted considerable attention. In 1876 the greenback party gave 663 votes for Peter Cooper; in 1877, 5,266 votes were cast for the greenback candidate for governor, who was a Universalist minister. This spring the party claims to have cast 13,000 votes, and expects to cast 25,000 votes this fall. The rapid growth of the party is a subject of astonishment to the so-called men of New England. The founder of the party is So on Chase, a miser, who is a vain, honest man and is thoroughly imbued with the Ewing, Voorhees financial theories. He circulated his views mainly through the columns of a news paper called *Chase's Chronicle*. His paper was the only greenback paper in the state up to this winter, but there are now eight papers devoted to the dissemination of these pernicious doctrines. Though there is no danger of the party carrying the state, yet it is probable that they will hold the balance of power, and give a good deal of trouble to the republican party. There is also some danger of their defeating the re-election of Eugene Hale. The greenback party of this state should be looked after. If there is a thorough discussion, there is no doubt as to which party will win.

COMMUNISM AGAIN.

Two or three days ago we drew attention to the growth of communism in this country and spoke of its alliance with the labor unions. On Sunday last the eighth annual convention of the American Labor Reform League commenced its session in New York City.

The most incendiary speeches were made. The president of the convention in his opening speech advocated the repeal of all laws recognizing property. Geo. W. Madox said he would make it a state's prison offense for any man to hold more real estate than was necessary for his support. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That since capitalists take life and destroy property to retain their power to steal, the Kearney men who invoked the halter in California and Mollie Maguire reported to have killed cow bosses and railway strikers, are morally lawful belligerents, justly exercising the same rights of defensive warfare applauded in tipping British tea in Boston harbor, in John Brown's march on Harper's Ferry, and in the killing of pro-slavery southerners by northern unionists.

Resolved, That the chief mission of the silver bill and greenback movement is to hasten repudiation, when debts paid once in the form of interest will be paid forever, and we hail the growing irresistible tendencies south and west to second the purposes of New England labor reformers by abolishing all power to get pay for loans, stocks or other valuables more than once, and to make it illegal, disgraceful and punishable to prey on other people's earnings.

It is hardly necessary that any comments should be made on such damnable doctrines.

We desire simply to draw attention to a movement which is closely allied to the Labor League in many of its principles and which is spreading rapidly in the west—we refer to the National party. We already have several greenback clubs in this state. Their teachings are as wild and more pernicious because more plausible. The laboring man who by his industry and frugality has earned a home for himself is not likely to embrace a doctrine which would take away his title to his hard earned home. But many, it not thoughtless, would be carried away by the specious promises which the greenback advocates make, especially in these hard times. It behooves thoughtful men everywhere to take careful grounds against the National party in this state.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

The Washington *Post* has just been recording the wonderful things that have been performed by the present democratic house of representatives. Among the many wonderful things which the democratic majority has done, the *Post* says, "it has made resumption certain." This is about the most unflinching, cheeky claim the democratic party ever made. We are aware that they have planned that the democratic party put down the rebellion, emancipated the negro, made the fifteenth amendment a part of the constitutional law of the land, &c., but we did not suppose they would have the face to claim that they had made resumption possible.

But possibly they mean this in a wickedly sense. We know of a man in Massachusetts whose opposition to any measure is as good as two hundred votes on the other side. Whenever any party desires to carry any measure, they get this man to oppose the measure and then they are assured of their success.

The facts in the case seem to bear out this theory. When the resumption act passed the house in 1875, the vote was 136 to 98. Not a single democrat voted for the act, the 136 votes for resumption being all republican. Of the 98 votes against the act 74 were democratic. At the same time not a vote was given in the senate by a democrat for resumption. In November last when the house voted to repeal the time clause in the resumption act, the vote stood 133 in favor, to 120 against. Of the 133 who voted virtually to repeal the resumption act, 109 were democrats. Of the 120 who voted against the repeal, 26 were democrats.

It is said that it took about seven of Mr. Tilden's mules to quicken McCinn's conscience.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The house committee on education and labor decided nearly unanimously in favor of reporting a bill limiting Chinese immigration. The bill provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for any master of a vessel to bring more than fifteen Chinese passengers to the United States on any one voyage. The bill is to take effect on the first of January next. The prospect is that the bill substantially in its present form will pass the present congress.

The bill is hardly as objectionable as some of the measures proposed, but it is not nearly so consistent with our institutions. We are aware that it may be considered sentimental to say this, but we confess that we still believe that this country should continue to furnish a home and refuge to the needy and oppressed of every time and nation. It is a striking fact that the most violent opposers of Chinese immigration are not natives of this country. But there are economic reasons why the immigration of the Chinese should not be checked, if not encouraged. They have added very largely to the wealth of the Pacific coast. They are industrious and frugal. The assistance which the Chinese have given in building the Central Pacific railroad has never been fully appreciated. We trust that congress will not be led by demagogues on this subject. The Chinese have no vote, and hence has no political friends. The politicians of San Francisco appear at present to congregate public sentiment on this question.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* (con.) says "we would rather be Hayes, who profited by the fraud, than be Conkling, the sorehead who was a party to it."

Senator Voorhees might have delivered his last speech in finance before the Labor Reform League in New York with great acceptance. We wonder whether Mr. Patterson still looks up to Voorhees as the great apostle of finance.

Postmaster General Key says he does not object to the clerks in his department joining clubs, talking politics or giving their entire salaries, if they wish, into the republican treasury, provided it does not interfere with their work.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* truly says: "There does not appear to have been any lack of enthusiasm in the reception of the president in Philadelphia. It will not do to suppose he has been abandoned by the people because he has been deserted by the politicians."

It seems that quiet and peace rule in some parts of Kentucky. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "There is not half as much shooting done in the eastern counties of this state as people abroad may have been led to suppose. Men have been known before now to live for a whole year in some of the towns up there without being shot."

The latest news from Europe seems to indicate that the impending European war will not take place. The war feeling in England seems to be abating. The liberal party, under Gladstone and the conservative party under Lord Derby, are exercising a strong reactionary influence. The same tendency is seen in Russian politics. The leaders of the war party are being replaced by leaders of the civilization party.

Prof. Henry, of Smithsonian Institute, has just been presented with \$40,000 by some of his friends who appreciate his valuable services to science. He has given fifty years of his life to laborious scientific research, and has received a salary barely sufficient to live upon. He might have made many of the scientific results he reached of great pecuniary benefit to himself, but he would not turn aside from his chosen work. The above gift shows that the world is not a ways ungrateful to her great benefactors.

The dispatches published yesterday stated that the democratic leaders had decided to investigate the Florida frauds, but with no view of affecting the title of President Hayes. Perhaps the recently expressed views of Randon, a leader of Virginia may account for this conservatism. He says that if the party could prove all they wished to prove, it would result in throwing the election into the house on the ground that there had been no valid election. He also said the vote in the house must be taken by states and, as the republicans have a majority of the states, the result would be that either Gen. Grant or Senator Canine would occupy the presidential chair.

The following extract from a diary of John Quincy Adams under date of October 5, 1864, is refreshing reading just now. What will those who think President Hayes' ideas too lofty, say to this? "Mr. John J. Carr, the tenant of my homestead farm, came to me this morning from a wagon committee with a subscription paper promising to pay blank sums for circulating papers among the people and other expenses of the committee, which declined to subscribe, observing to Mr. Carr that I thought they would be an imprudence in my contributing money for such a purpose, and by the incalculable terms in which the paper was drawn up it would be the incipient entrance upon a practice making all elections venal and setting up a public office at auction to the highest bidder."

What the Day about us.

The press of the state have a most universally great. The *DAILY GAZETTE* has fine expressions of approval and generous wishes. We desire to express our thanks to it for the unusual courtesy it has extended to us.

We trust our readers will pardon the serenity with which we place before them the following extracts from the many notices we have received:

"The new daily at Colorado Springs, the *GAZETTE*, reaches us and it is with genuine pleasure that we welcome it to our sanctum. Seven years ago this month, we were tenting on the banks of the Fontaine, in the preliminary work of laying the foundation of a town. But our wildest ideas of its future prosperity did not induce the issue of such a neat and enterprising little journal, as this, inside of a decade of years. We wish it the fullest measure of success.—*Longmont Valley Home and Farmer*."

"The Colorado Springs *GAZETTE* is out with a daily issue, the first number of it reaching us last Friday. Its typographical appearance is neat, with telegraphic news in full, and local news in abundance. We congratulate both publishers and editors on its appearance, and wish it long life and prosperity.—*Georgetown Courier*."

We have received the first number of the Colorado Springs *DAILY GAZETTE*. It is a neat six column paper and has a style in its general make up and appearance that wins the affections from the start. It is a worthy candidate for public support.—*Lake County Revue*."

The first number of the daily issue of the Colorado Springs *GAZETTE* is on our table. It is a handsomely printed six column paper and is well filled with advertisements. The boys start out with good promises, which if they live up to they will make one of the best papers in Colorado. They have our best wishes for success, and may they live a thousand years.—*San Juan Prospector*."

"The *DAILY GAZETTE*, of Colorado Springs, makes its appearance on the 1st. The weekly, it is a mode of typographical neatness. It is heartily sustained by the people of Colorado Springs, and they have reason to be proud of it. We hope the publishers will continue to favor us with the daily.—*Las Animas Leader*."

We have received several numbers of the Colorado Springs *DAILY GAZETTE*, which, in its typographical appearance, and editorial ability, will compare favorably with the best dailies in the state.—*Rosita Index*."

We welcome to our exchange table a very handsome daily paper—the *GAZETTE*—hailing from Colorado Springs. It is a 6-column 4-page paper, printed from new type, and is edited with the same ability that has made the weekly *GAZETTE* one of our leading papers. Thanks for the courtesy of a daily exchange, gentlemen.—*Colorado Miner*."

The *Tribune* last evening received the first number of the *DAILY GAZETTE*, published at Colorado Springs. It is a neat paper typographically, as the *WEEKLY GAZETTE* has always been, and contains a fair share of news, written in an attractive shape. The policy of the paper will be in the future what it has been the past, Republican in politics and orthodox in morals. We wish it success.—*Denver Tribune*."

We are in receipt daily of the *DAILY GAZETTE*, of Colorado Springs. The *GAZETTE* is one of the neatest dailies in the state. It is typographically one of the handsomest papers in the west, and contains all the associate press dispatches, and a good selection of local and state news. The people of the Springs can well afford to be proud of it, and no doubt they are.—*Fronton County Record*."

The Colorado Springs *DAILY GAZETTE* made its first appearance on the first of the month. It is not only a very handsome six column paper, but contains more reading than any other Colorado daily outside of Denver.—*Enterprise and Chronicle*."

The first number of the Colorado Springs *DAILY GAZETTE* has put in an appearance. It is well printed, neatly made up, and has a good supply of excellent matter. Colorado Springs has reason to be congratulated on so good looking a paper.—*Denver Mirror*."

The first number of the daily Colorado Springs *GAZETTE* has come to this office. It is a handsomely printed six-column sheet, and gives every evidence of being well and carefully edited. With the exception of the *Call*, it is the handsomest daily in the state.—*The Evening Call*."

The first number of the *DAILY GAZETTE*, of Colorado Springs, has been received at this office and presents a handsome typographical appearance. The matter is well selected and artistically arranged, and the paper starts out on its new career with every indication of prosperity.—*Denver News*."

Secretary Sherman has just called in \$5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds. Every \$5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds replaced by four per cents effects a saving to the government of \$100,000 annually in interest.

The *Longmont Post* has changed its name to the *Valley Home and Farmer*. While giving due prominence to local subjects, it will be especially devoted to the agricultural interests of northern Colorado. W. A. Taylor, the editor, is favorably known in this community, and we wish him abundant success.

The departure of the pioneer steamer City of Rio de Janeiro for Brazil a few days ago, aroused considerable interest. We have been buying over \$300,000,000 worth of coffee alone from Brazil per annum, and we may say have received nothing in return. This coffee has been brought to us in foreign vessels. There is probably no nation with whom we have a better opportunity of cultivating foreign trade. The first great step, that of having a line of steamers to Brazil, has been taken. This steamer took out a great variety of samples of goods of American manufacture, with a view of introducing them into Brazil.

Library Notes.

Count W. B. Bannisen, who assisted Tietz and Solage in their great German translations of Shakespeare, died at Dresden on the 24th instant, in his ninetieth year. He was the author of the standard German version of *V. ere*.

Jan. nge ow, having returned to London from the continent, where she has recently been spending some time for the benefit of her health, is busy completing a novel upon which she has been at work for a long time.

Two additional volumes of the "Vest Pocket Series," just published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., are devoted respectively to "Favorite Poems," by Leigh Hunt, and the best of Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia."

"Hilda: Among the Broken Gods," is the title of a new poem about to be published at Glasgow by the author of "Olrig Grange."

Dr. John Doran, of an unpublished volume entitled "Memories of our Great Towns," which is now about to appear in London.

"Word for Word from Horace" is the name of a literary versification of Horace's odes, by W. J. Hornton.

The king of Portugal is engaged upon a translation of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Senator Angus Cameron will contribute to the next number of the *North American Review* an article entitled "The Irrepressible Conflict Undecided."

A new edition of "Wendell Phillips' Speeches," which has been "scarce" for some time, will be issued next week by Lee & Shepard.

B. Lippincott & Co. have in press "A Study of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,'" by Prof. John A. Himes.

Miss Turner Andrews, an English lady, has written a work in which she presents "The Thoughts of Animals put into Words."

One of the bright books for summer reading will be from the pen of Mr. W. L. A. den, who will have the aid of the pencil of Mr. F. S. Church. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish the volume.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, who has a decided aptitude to Jewish statesman, is preparing a reply to the article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which it is maintained that Jews are good patriots.

The collection of Charles Dickens' letters, soon to be published by his daughter and sister-in-law, will doubtless be a very charming one. It is supposed that the work will contain the large number of letters written to Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Browning.

Canon Farrar pays his respects to "Dr. Thomas Arnold" in *Macmillan's* for April, and Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton is represented by "Two Sonnets."

The glories of Colorado and California find an appreciative admirer in "H. H.," whose "Bits of Travel at Home," uniform with her "Bits of Travel" abroad, already enjoyed by hosts of readers, is just ready at Roberts Brothers. The new book includes also some "bits" of New England, where "Saxe Holm" used to live. A view of Colorado Springs, "H. H.'s" present residence, drawn by Thomas Moran, prefaces the volume.

Lee & Shepard, about the 1st of May will publish the first volume of George M. Towle's "Heroes of History—Vasco de Gama." Professor Luigi Monti's "Adventures of an American Consul Abroad," No. 1 of the series, is the title of the sparkling series, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Baker's "Year Worth Living," and Geo. M. Baker's "Reading Club."

"The Great Thirst Land," published by Cassell, Peter & Galpin, is a narrative of a ride through Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Kalahari Desert. As author is Parker Gilmore, a gentleman known by the sobriquet of "Oblique" in many books of adventure with such stirring titles as "Afloat and Ashore," "Gun, Roc and Saddle," "Lone Life," "All Around the World," and "Raine and Forest."

"Lockyer's Studies in Spectrum Analysis" will be published soon as the twenty-third volume in D. Appleton & Co.'s "International Scientific Series."

M. Edmond de Amicis' book on "Constantinople" has reached seven editions in Italy, and the translation just ready at G. F. Putnam's Sons, by Mrs. Caroline Filton, is made from the last of these.

Eugene Schuyler has just contributed to the London Athenaeum an interesting article on the history of the St. Petersburg *Gazette*, now 150 years old.

Treasury's revised and enlarged book, now entitled "Records of Slavery, Jyrron and the Authors," is about to appear in London.

It is reported that John Ruskin will leave behind him at his death considerable material of a biographical character, entitled "Notes of his Life."

"The New Republic," a volume by W. M. Malick, which has created a stir in English literary circles, will be republished by J. Roberts Brothers.

Ernest Davis continues his quarrel with A. Y. Hunter, of Virginia, in the May number of the Southern Historical Papers.

The first number of Light, the new London weekly journal of criticism and belles lettres, will contain "The Death of a Czar," by R. D. B. Bannister; the first chapter of a new story by Anthony Trollope; "The Justice of the Peace," by Thos. Hardy; a "Ba-lac," by the author of "St. Abe," &c.

"The Literary World," a review of the approaching centenary of Phillips Academy, Andover, prints in its May issue an elaborate article on the literary history of the academy, introduced by two sonnets from the pen of Dr. J. Palmer, one of its alumni. A sonnet by Miss Charlotte J. Bates, "At Hawthorne's Grave" commemorates the date of his death, May 19, 1863.

Among the works which Lee & Shepard have nearly ready is "Recollections of Ye Oaken Time," with biographical sketches of eminent clergymen, statesmen, merchants, physicians, lawyers, presidents of colleges, &c.

Three Good Lessons.

"One of my first lessons," said Mr. Sturges, the eminent merchant, "was in 1813, when I was a mere boy. My grandfather had a fine flock of sheep which were carefully tended during the war of those times. I was the shepherd, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy who was more fond of his book than the sheep, was sent with me, but left the work to me, while he lay under the trees and read. I did not like that, and finally went to my grandfather and complained of it. He never forgot the smile of the old gentleman as he said:

"Never mind, my boy, if you watch the sheep, you will have the sheep."

"What does grandfather mean by that?" I said to myself. "I don't expect to have the sheep." My desires were moderate—a fine buck worth a hundred dollars. I could not exactly make out in my mind what it was, but I had great confidence in him, for he was a judge, and had been to congress in Washington's time; so I concluded it was all right and went back contentedly to the sheep. After a while I noticed I could not keep his words out of my head. Then I thought of Sunday's lesson: 'Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.' I began to see through it. Never would mind who neglects his duty; be you faithful and you will have your reward."

"I received a second lesson soon after I came to New York as a clerk to the late Lyman Reed. A merchant from Ohio, who new me, came to buy goods, and said, 'Make yourself so useful that they cannot do without you.' I took his meaning quicker than that of my grandfather's."

"Well, I worked upon these two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me a partnership in the business. The first morning after the partnership was made known, Mr. James Gerry, the old tea merchant, called in to congratulate me, and he said: 'You are right now. I have one word of advice to give you; be careful whom you walk the streets with.' That was lesson number three."

"And what lessons they are! 'Fidelity in all things; do your best to your employers; carelessly about your associates.' Let everybody take these lessons home and study them. They are the foundation-stones of character and honorable success.—*Moravian*."

Mines of Mexico.

The larger cities of Mexico in the high regions of country were located because of their proximity to mines, at a very early date. The Spanish no sooner found a gold or silver mine than a town arose, and became a permanent site. Such towns are now the capitals of flourishing states, and among them are Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Tlaxcala and Tlalpujahua. In short, the towns of Nevada are settled on the plan of those of Mexico, as is the case of Gold Hill and Virginia City. At the outbreak of our civil war mining alone in Mexico was a progressive industry, and yielded nearly \$35,000,000 a year, or about \$7,000,000 more annually than under the Spanish in the best years. Spain repressed all other forms of developments, as wine, wax and wool, designing to make her colony take her own products of that character. For thirteen years during the war of independence in Mexico, which was in Madison's, Monroe's and J. Q. Adams' administrations, the mines were almost neglected. After 1823, European companies with large capital entered the country. The native mine, however, is not utilized, while the mines of precious metal are foolishly built massive, like permanent institutions. At Zacatecas, in a barren region 7,972 feet above the level of the sea, are 35,000 people, and the outskirts of the mines look like feudal castles. Millions of dollars were spent on the mining property of Valenciana, to let the mines walk 500 feet deep into the solid rock, although the product was only \$1,000,000 a year. The shaft of the Roper mine is octagonal, 1,200 feet deep, forty feet in diameter, and blasted clean as a tunnel. Many of the Mexican mining shafts are faced with hewn stone, and their buildings are palaces.

The Aztecs understood amalgamating the metals with the native mercury, and the Italian sculptor, Benvenuto Cellini, pronounced an art which he saw a great work of art, because its gold scales on a silver body had been cast in one mould. In 1557 a Spaniard applied amalgamation to very extensive mining, or two centuries before the Freiberg people discovered it (1786). At Tlalpujahua, in 1800 A. D., two millions of hundred weight of ore were amalgamated; Spain supplied the quicksilver from her Almaden mine, or 20,000 hundred weight annually. After Mexican independence, England got the quicksilver trade, and about 1847 the Rothschilds got it and ran quicksilver up on mankind, cornering the market of the world. This was stopped for awhile by opening mines of quicksilver in California. Mules and horses at the Mexican mines supply the want of water for power. The Indian laborers at the mines sometimes carry 350 weight of ore, climbing up an inclined tree, mules for steps. There are four mines in Mexico; government takes three per cent. Thousands of mines are peccable for sale, and in many instances common laborers strike a bonanza and grow rich. Mexican recklessness is largely dependent on the mining lottery. In Lasco Town an Indian and a Spanish foundry proprietor worked \$3,000,000 out of an old mine. The white man turned gambler, and the Indian sold his horse with silver. The common miners of Mexico are full of superstition, the agriculturalists are quiet and responsible.

The mining wealth of Mexico is uncouthly, very great. In sulphur, it is immense—found in the volcanoes. It produces rubies, toques, emeralds, opals, carbuncles, in twenty specified localities. Puebla State, between Mexico and Vera Cruz, has mountains of marble, porphyry, slate, a basalt, gypsum and lignite are common. It has petroleum, naphtha, and coal oil. Coal is found near Vera Cruz and in the State of Oahu, but is not plentiful nor good. There are many mines of lead, zinc, bismuth and copper, eight mines of quicksilver and several of iron. Gold and silver are worked in a majority of the states.—*Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The next number of Harper's brown paper novels will be "Deceivers Ever," by Mrs. M. Lovett Cameron, and "Less than Painted," by James Jayne.

TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—At the opening of the house this morning there was a small attendance of members on either side. After the reading of the journal, Mr. Wood enquired whether the senate resolution for the final adjournment of the session was not a question of higher privilege than that of reading the resolution of Mr. Potter.

The speaker, in reply, said that the question of final adjournment was a question of privilege between the two houses, and somewhat analogous to the report of the conference committee, which had been always held to be a question of the highest privilege, taking precedence even of a motion to adjourn. In this case the consideration of that question had been postponed till to day, and it now comes up.

Mr. Hale—As of highest privilege?

Speaker—As of highest privilege between those two questions.

Mr. Wood thereupon called up the senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment, and moved that its consideration be postponed till Wednesday, the 29th of May. He also moved previous questions. Mr. Wood's motion was agreed to, yeas, 130, nays, 106. The division on, according to the previous question on Potter's resolution showed the presence of only 118 democrats, 29 less than a quorum.

Mr. Caldwell, rising to a question of order, directed the speaker's attention to rule 31 of the house. The speaker directed the rule to be read. It provides that any member who shall be in the house when a question is put shall give his vote unless the house shall excuse him.

Mr. Caldwell. The language of that rule is imperative. It says that every member present shall vote.

Mr. Fort—I suggest that we are all paired on this side of the house.

Mr. Caldwell—I call attention to the fact that Mr. Cannon, who is present has failed to vote, and has not been excused.

The speaker—This is not a new difficulty. The chair has caused the rule to be read, which is the intent, he thinks, of his power in that direction. In other words he knows of no physical event by means of which the exigent at arms is through any persuasive power which he possesses—laughter—to compel the gentleman to vote, but if the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Caldwell) will indicate a way the chair will cause it to be done.

Mr. Caldwell—I suggest that the chair can order the sergeant at arms to bring any member who is absent the rule and carry him to the two sides. Decisive laughter and cries of surprise were heard from the republicans.

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Senator Beck introduced a bill to authorize the postmaster general to place the mail service on any public highway, river or railroad, where ever public service requires it. Referred.

Senator Kellogg introduced a bill increasing to seventy two dollars a month the pension of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who had lost both arms, or both feet, or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country. Referred.

When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

Washington Notes.

The house committee on expenditures in the department of state, to day agreed to report to the house, with a request that it be referred to the committee on judiciary, a resolution sustaining the charges preferred against the consular clerk to Shanghai.

The republican members of the house of representatives held a caucus yesterday afternoon, immediately after the adjournment, to take action concerning the proposition introduced by Representative Potter, to investigate the alleged frauds and Louisiana presidential election frauds. Mr. Hale presided, with Mr. Conger as secretary.

The senate confirmed Wm. Hunt, of New Orleans, judge of the court of claims in place of Judge Peck, resigned. The house committee on Indian affairs agreed upon the report for printing and the recommendal bill, recommending the reference to the United States court of claims, all claims arising from Indian depredations.

The house committee on appropriations decided to recommend the non-concurrence in all senate amendments to Indian and pension appropriation bills. Secretary Fvarts and Mr. Rogers, the president's private secretary, before the senate committee on appropriations to day claimed that the house made an inadequate provision for the necessary expenditures of their departments.

In the senate executive session objection was made by Senator Sutherland to the confirmation of ex Governor Packard as consul at Liverpool, and by Senator Thurman, Sheridan as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. These nominations consequently went over. There are at present 134 democrats and republicans unpaired including the speaker, and nine who being paired with republicans cannot vote. If these nine should be released from their pairs, four more are needed to give the democrats a quorum of 147.

The secretary of the treasury transmitted to the senate in response to its resolution of the 10th inst. a statement of the circumstance under which the receipt of deposits at the different units for coinage into trade dollars was suspended. The statements, aside from the mass of official correspondence, are of no general interest, but consist of a letter from Mr. Linderman, director of the mint, who reports that the coinage of trade dollars was suspended for the reason that the coinage was in excess of the demand for export and also for the reason that owing to the decline in the prices of silver and the appreciation of United States notes, trade dollars were being placed in domestic circulation contrary to the intention of the law authorizing their coinage.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

HARRISBURG, May 15.—The Pennsylvania republican state convention met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at Harrisburg. N. Purviance was chosen temporary chairman.

Hon. John Cessna was chosen chairman of the committee on resolutions, and Gen. Howard Kieffer, chairman of the committee on permanent organization. Several motions to adjourn temporarily were lost, when the presiding officer ordered that no business could be received until the various committees had made their report. This had some effect as a temporary adjournment, and the opera house was cleared of delegates.

When the convention had been again called to order Mr. Reider, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported the list of permanent officers at the head of which was the name of Mayor Stockly, of Philadelphia. Lucius Rogers, of McLean county, was nominated secretary, with fifty vice secretaries, and many assistant secretaries. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mayor Stockly being conducted to the platform amid great enthusiasm, urged such conduct on the part of the convention as would insure the Pennsylvania's old fashioned republican majorities.

Mr. Cessna, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted a platform stating that the committee had adopted it unanimously.

The resolutions were as follows: That the republican party of Pennsylvania, adhering to historical record and to its principles heretofore affirmed, declares:

First—That it is uncompromisingly opposed to free trade in whatever disguise presented, unchanging to home industry, and hereby avows its special and direct hostility to the tariff bill now pending in congress, the same being to the interests of importers and foreign manufacturers, and in opposition to American labor.

Second—That labor being the great source of the nation's wealth, the prosperity of the nation must depend upon the extent to which labor is protected and employed, and that our government, being a government of the people, should endeavor to promote by all proper means the commercial and industrial interests of the nation that labor and capital may both be profitably employed.

Third—That the American commerce should be fostered, and home enterprise developed by the national government to the end that our manufacturing, mining, and industrial interests, may flourish, people find employment and the country be restored to permanent prosperity.

Fourth—That public lands belong to the people and should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers, so that the industrious poor may be encouraged and aided to enter upon and occupy them.

Fifth—That we are now, as ever, opposed to the payment of claims from the national treasury to those lately engaged in or sympathizing with the rebellion. No conqueror should be forced to pay an indemnity to the conquered, and the presentation of a bill demanding over \$30,000,000 at the present session of the democratic house, was a warning to the country and the last of retaining in power a party whose chief aim is to make reprisals on tax payers for loss and for which the crime of treason was brought upon the southern people.

Sixth—That we view with alarm the growing depression of the many leading interests of the state and country, resulting largely, it is believed, from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight and transportation privileges given by many of the transportation companies of the state and country, to a favored few, to the prejudice of our general producing interests; and this convention earnestly recommends the enactment of such laws by the state and national legislatures as will correct this growing evil.

Seventh—That southern republicans, white and black, have our earnest sympathies in the unequal contest to which they are subjected, for equal liberty and the maintenance of their constitutional privileges, and that in the interest of their guarantee rights. We demand from

the general government or their equal and fair ballot, and that equality before law which should be the boast of every government.

Eighth—Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Hartranft meets with the hearty endorsement and approval of the party that elected him, and continues to honor him. He has proved himself an able manager, true patriot and officer, and his party renders him the praise due to personal brightness, to political devotion and official rectitude.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted without debate; those protesting against the payment of rebel claims, in favor of protective tariff, and the ousting of Gov. Hartranft's administration, were soon y applauded.

H. W. Zelmer, of Muskegon, nominated for governor Gen. Henry B. Ford, eulogizing his scholarly and soldierly qualities.

P. Wickram, Henry Rawley, Galusha A. Gove and General James A. Beaver were also nominated.

Gen. Hoyt was the chosen nominee for governor on the first ballot, receiving 161 votes, Grow 47, Beaver 12, Wickham 29, Morrill 1. Rawley's name was withdrawn. The nomination was made unanimous amid loud applause as P. Stierrett and Dan' Agnew were nominated for supreme judge, and the ballot showed Stierrett 154 votes, Agnew 93.

The vote for lieutenant governor resulted in Chas. W. Stone receiving 182 votes and Howard, 406 59.

The nominations for secretary of integration affairs were R. L. McClan, of Chester; Aaron K. Dunkel, of Philadelphia, and B. Donley, of Greene. The last named was withdrawn before the second ballot, which resulted, Dunkel 122, McClellan 100, Dunkel became the candidate.

Gen. Hoyt, candidate for governor, made an address, and the convention adjourned.

The Great Scull Race.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Hanlon and Plaisted scull race, two miles, straight away, \$1,000 a side, took place this afternoon. The time arranged for the start was between three and six o'clock p. m. At three o'clock the water was lumpy and the weather threatening, towards four the wind began to die, and at five the bay was moderately calm. The race, however, was not started until six minutes past six. Hanlon taking water first, at once leading, rowing thirty eight to his opponent's thirty four. After rowing 200 yards Plaisted made a spurt, Hanlon, with his deliberate stroke, which he never quickened, recovered his advantage and gradually drew ahead at the half-way buoy. Plaisted quickened to thirty six strokes, and was pulling for all he was worth, yet Hanlon led by two boat lengths, and it was conceded the race was virtually decided. The intense excitement which characterized the race from the start was not abated, however, until the winning buoy was reached, with Hanlon four lengths ahead. The official time is not announced. The race was rowed east to west, against a slight breeze. The buoy was literally crowded with boats of all descriptions but no collisions occurred, the course having buoys at intervals, and admirably arrangements made for keeping it clear. Fifty 3000 persons witnessed the race. A banquet was given Hanlon to night, at which Plaisted, Courtney and their friends were guests.

The Border.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The war department is informed that Gen. Ord has in general order issued existing orders about following the raiders. District commanders are instructed that they must adhere to them strictly while there is acknowledged government in exercise of power in the territory in which raiders take refuge, but that if such territory is alternately held by rival factions, at war with each other, and there is no responsible government in control, the pursuing parties can take the shortest route to the places of refuge of the raiders, and treat populations that defend them as if they were raiders. Similar instructions were issued by Gen. Ord during the revolution of 1876 as necessary to protect Americans from plundering bands who infested the whole opposite bank of the river.

The Canadian Crops.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Globe publishes the crop reports from all over Ontario and a portion of Quebec. The principal feature noted is an extraordinary and unprecedented rapidity of growth at this early date. Recent heavy rains have done a good deal of damage in the low lying districts and highlighted previously fair prospects. Fruit trees and gardens have suffered more than grain crops. In some localities there is danger of the grain becoming so rank that injury will result from that source.

New R. R. Directors.

FORT SCOTT, KS, May 15.—The following is a list of the members of the new board of directors for the M. & K. T. R. R., elected at Parsons, to day: W. L. McCreedy, H. A. Johnson, Henderson Moore, Geo. C. Clark, John A. Agnew, of N. Y., John Devier, of Ky., Ben F. Art, John Elliott, H. Hebbins, of N. Y., A. D. Ayres, of Mo., H. C. Cross, of P. McDonald, and C. H. Pratt, of Kansas.

FOREIGN.

The Lancashire Strike.

LONDON, May 15.—The cotton operatives on a strike in Lancashire, are greatly exasperated at the refusal of the masters to compromise. When the representatives of the operatives left the meeting at Manchester yesterday, when no compromise was arrived at, they indicated that the leaders would not be able to longer restrain the men, and disclaimed all responsibility of what might happen in the strike. When the news of the decision reached Burnley, thousands of people assembled in the streets, shouting, shouting and smashing windows. A mass meeting will be held there to-day, and serious trouble is feared. There were also riotous demonstrations at Accrington, and a serious breach of the peace is still apprehended there.

Rojan. Hictors.

PARIS, May 15.—This afternoon the Prince of Wales sent an secretary to Governor McCormick to say he wished to view the American section of the exposition and to make the matter quite informal. According to about five o'clock the prince came to the American headquarters and was received by Governor McCormick, and the assistant United States commissioner. The prince was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Prince of Denmark, and Califia Owen, secretary of the British commission. The party spent nearly an hour in the American section, and the Prince of Wales manifested much interest in the exhibit.

Foreign Notes.

The race for the Chester track's cup at Chester, Eng. and to-day, was won by Ageant. Amount of million withdrawn from the bank of Eng. and to-day was £50,000.

OUT WEST.

The storm two weeks ago extended as far south as Santa Fe.

C. T. Beatty is now partner of Pro. Patterson in the Georgetown mine.

The aggregate assessment on railroad property in this state amounts to nearly \$5,000,000.

Wor has been commenced on the Union mine by Mr. Van Doren.

The material of the ancient Cheyenne village has been shipped to the Black Hills.

Dr. Jysari's residence at Larame was burglarized and \$150 worth of clothing taken.

N. Felt, Hatcher and Phillips, with Celvelo the Mountain Quail, as soon as possible, at the head of Imogene.

The sale of 8000 acres in Pueblo county disposed of on one day only—tract. The other bids were below the appraisal value.

The Norcia and Ouray mining company are making brick for their furnace, which is to be erected two miles below Ouray.

The Chieflain says Mr. Matzer, of the Omaha smelting works, is examining the ground preparatory to putting up smelting works in Pueblo.

Waring & Stahl are taking a large lot of fine ore of the United States copper mine, from a fourteen inch pay streak.

The new board of town trustees at Longmont refuse to grant liquor license, there fore as fast as those now held expire the saloons are closed.

Sam Snot Wang at Gar and on the 1st, but the wound was not fatal. The difficulty grew out of the boiling of a shirt, the two being engaged in that business.

One man, on the ground of the Ohio company, at the mouth of the Dallas, worked with a rocker twelve hours and obtained \$8.63 in heavy gold nuggets.

The Grane View mine, located near the town limits, in the Uncompahgre canon, has been sold by Messrs. V. C. Donald, Scott, Gibson & Wood, to eastern parties. Consideration \$8,000.

Tramps have become so numerous and are committing so many robberies in Omaha that the citizens have organized a vigilance committee of 150 of themselves for the thorough patrol of the town.

W. P. Ogden, formerly a conductor on the C. & N. O. railroad, was his right joint broken in 1873 by an accident on the road. Suit was brought for \$10,000. A compromise has been entered into whereby Ogden gets \$2,000 and is returned to his old position.

The Denver Times says that Professor Hill's new reduction works when completed will be twice the size and capacity of any similar concern in the world. It is expected that they will be ready for business in all departments by October or November.

Mr. William Church to-day settled with Prof. Hill, and has turned the same works over to him. Mr. Duncan takes charge of the works from to-day on. Church leaves for California as soon as he can make proper arrangements.

For twelve miles on the Purgatoire river below El Moro, says the *Trinidad Chronicle*, the wheat crop never looked better than at the present time. Since the late fall of snow and rain it has come forward rapidly. There is probably one-third more acres planted this year than in any previous year.

Goodworth, the man who committed the murder at Leadville, and for whom there is a five hundred dollar reward offered, was a union fence the past winter at El Moro. Many of his associates knew that he had committed a murder previous to coming there, but these fellows never told on one another.

Recognizing the fact that Del Norte is the true gateway to the rich mining country known as the San Juan, and is on the direct line from the railroad, Barlow & Sancerison, as we understand, propose to discontinue what is known as the Saguaque line from Canon City, and will soon withdraw their coaches and passengers, and the mail will be carried on horseback.

Captain Hayer started up last week with a force of about forty Chinamen to look after the season, as the ground he is now working is known to be rich as rich as the best worked last year. It is reservoir is an invaluable aid to him at the present time, as by shutting down the gates, water enough accumulates during one night to run him the whole of the next day.

The new horse and mule truck will arrive at Pueblo on the freight train to-day. As it will require some time to ace the apparatus from the car, and as it is very desirable that G. Q. Dickinson, foreman of the truck and mule company, who is now in Denver, should be present at the ceremonies, the reception and presentation of the truck to the fire department will not take place until Wednesday afternoon. The programme of exercises will be published in the *Daily Chieftain* of Wednesday morning.

A table of gross earnings of the several roads for April shows the following figures: A. & S. F., \$290,500—increase, 289, 810; D. & R. G. (three weeks on y.), \$50,822—increase, \$15,483; K. P. (three weeks on y.), \$218,100—increase, \$31,182. The gross earnings from January 1 to April 30 were: A. & S. F., \$995,983—increase, \$20,958; D. & R. G., \$230,312—increase, \$61,716; K. P., \$285,119—increase, \$90,560. All the roads show an increase in earnings over last year, which indicates that more business is being done, and consequently the times have improved.

A couple of boys were roaming around over the foothills northwest of town Sunday, when their attention was attracted by large deposits of black sand. They secured some of it, and upon panning found that it contained a number of colors of gold. It has been known for some time that quartz rock exists in that vicinity containing gold, but the opinion has prevailed that it was not in sufficient quantities to pay for working. Parties having plenty of time might spend some of it very profitably by investigating that section.

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General Jos. Johnston has been visiting General Longstreet, at Gainesville, Ga.

The Andrew Johnson monument, at Greeneville, Tenn., will not be unveiled until June 5.

Count Von Montze's first military distinction was won in the service of the Sultan.

Gen. O. O. Howard is said to be very popular in Oregon, where he is called "the praying general."

Michael Pasia has but one wife, is a man of charming manners, much dignity and great intelligence.

R. F. Hunter, formerly United States senator from Virginia, has been appointed treasurer of that state.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps reads her unpublished novels in Boston parlors for charitable objects.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has, with a wise generosity, built and furnished a reading-room in Newport exclusively for poor people.

Marsia MacVahon is to have to have the suit of five hundred thousand francs extra to spend in entertainments during the exhibition.

There is the latest description of the Emperor of Austria. A man of fair height, with reddish hair, turning gray and a surprising expression.

Foot's Texas brigade will have a reunion at Corsicana, that state on July 1, and Wace Hampton and senator Voorhees are to make the speeches.

Co. One, Forney says that there are over \$1,000,000,000 in the private banks of England, drawing not more than one per cent interest—deposited simply for safety.

Miss Minnie Stevens, daughter of the late Paron Stevens, is to marry a son of A. S. the brewer, not of Bass, his rival. The first report was only half-and-half correct.

The estate left by George Grant, the English aristocrat in Kansas, is estimated at \$700,000. Mr. Grant was a bachelor of sixty two, and his only relative is a niece, Miss Maggie Grant, who lives with him at Victoria.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the great Hebrew philanthropist, is now ninety-five years old, but still hale and vigorous and devoted to the great object of his life, the restoration of Jerusalem.

Dean Stanley has a fancy for wandering through the abbey after dark. He is Prelate of the Order of the Garter, has an income of \$30,000, and might have been a fisho a dozen times over.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Stephen T. Loring who has been rector of St. George's Church, New York, for thirty three years, preached his farewell sermon recently. Rev. Dr. W. W. Williams is his successor.

Henry Ward Beecher, chaplain of the Thirteenth regiment, Brooklyn, will make his first appearance as a military man in full dress uniform and mounted on a magnificent black charger on decoration day.

The monument erected to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's cathedral, was recently uncovered for public inspection. It has been about twenty years in course of construction.

A college professors prove that knowledge is not only power but wealth. Prof. Dwight is assessed on \$51,290, ex-president Woolsey \$27,326. Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, \$46,818, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, \$37,600, and Prof. James M. Hoppin, \$34,781.

One of Mrs. Anna Dickinson's brothers—the Rev. Edwin Dickinson—died at Pittsboro on Saturday. Just before his death he begged to have some one sing to him, and Miss Emma Abbott, who had just arrived in the town, was summoned, and cheered his last moments by her voice.

Miss Cameron, the eldest daughter of the senator, a young lady of twenty one, is described as a clever business manager. She personally attends to a financial details in regard to the management of a farm she owns in her own right, and has has come so for several years.

The cueing pistols used by Aaron Burr in duel with Alexander Hamilton, are said to be in the possession of a citizen of Louisville. They were left to him by his uncle, an army officer, who himself purchased them from Burr for \$500. It is ascertained that they have been used in even cues.

Mrs. Hayes has just sent a portrait of herself to the Cincinnati of the Northern course in Pulacchia. With it was a card addressed to one of the authorities, asking, "May I ask through you, the privilege of saying good morning to our little friends of the Cincinnati?" Lucy W. Hayes.

Last at the Cisterning French economist, has just been honored by the unveiling of a statue to his memory. Mr. Leon Bay made a speech upon the occasion, in which he gracefully eulogized Bastiat as the representative of the consumer, whose voice is apt to be unheard amid the tumultuous clamors of the producers.

Some startling stories have lately been set about that General Fremont and his army were in actual destitution. The act is that General Fremont has lost all means in unfortunate business enterprises, and is really very poor, but he and Mrs. Fremont have so many warm friends everywhere that the story of their suffering is a altogether incredible.

T. J. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kan.

A correspondent asks what has become of the old contributors to *Harper's*, of whom some mention has been made lately in the *Tribune*. Dr. Guernsey, the former editor, a little thingy, and reserved person, lives in this city, and has been engaged for some years past in various literary work for other houses than the Harper & Brothers. Of the Abbott family of contributors, John S. C. lately died in Hartford, Jacob still lives in New York, Austin is a lawyer in Park row, Lyman is editing the *Christian Union* jointly with Henry Ward Beecher, and Miss Mary Ticom, a granddaughter of Jacob's, is employed in the Harper establishment. Jensen, passing lives on the Fucson and is still making researches into revolutionary history. Addison Richards confines himself mainly to janting, and has dropped the pen. Charles Nordoff is now the *Herald* correspondent at Washington. I. B. Thorpe lives in New York, and until lately was a custom house weigher and remains as ardent a political partisan as in the days when he invented the brilliant and brief speeches of Gen. Taylor, which helped materially to make Old Zach's popularity. The primes continue to edit the *Observer* of this city. James De Muesel relieves the monotony of a Nova Scotia college professorship with the construction of marvelous and blood-curling tales like "Cord and Crease." The Rev. A. A.

MAY 18, 1878.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

Republican Call.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COLORADO, DENVER, May 11, 1878.

The republican state central committee of Colorado will meet at their rooms in Denver on Wednesday, June 12, 1878.

It is expected that the members of the committee will be prepared to present at that time complete reports as to the condition and organization of the party in their respective counties.

An invitation is hereby extended to all members of the party throughout the state to meet with the committee for a general exchange of views. It is important that all portions of the state be represented, that their interests may be fully understood and arrangements made for the prosecution of a vigorous and successful campaign. WM. H. PIERCE, chairman.

GEORGE T. CLARK, secretary.

Lord Lytton, governor of India, says he could send 140,000 native troops to help England in case of war.

Utah, New Mexico and Washington territories are all applying for admission into the union as states, but they will have to wait a while.

The New York Tribune thinks "the Pennsylvania national greenback labor party" is too long a name, and suggests the name "the Pennsylvania tramps."

The Hartford Courant says that, "The winter has not altogether been lost. The purely personal politicians have demonstrated how little use they are to the country."

The national party in New York is split. There are already two organizations in the field. It seemed all the leaders wanted offices and, as there were more leaders than offices, there was a falling out.

The Democratic party now have eight out of the twenty Ohio representatives, including Bounding Banning. They propose to re-district the state so that they will have twelve out of the twenty.

Nasby says, "The confederals, when properly handled, is not a bad thing. I shall probably adopt it as a perfunctory." He is now staying at a sumptuous hotel in Washington, and is called judge.

At a mass meeting of the national party at New York city, Secretary Sherman was charged with robbing the people of \$24,000,000 by making the contract with the syndicate. This is a good point for Joseph Wolfe, esq.

It has been said that John Morrissey went to congress so that he might leave his boy a better reputation than that of a prize fighter, but after serving two terms he came to the conclusion that there was not very much choice.

The Charleston News and Courier Dem. says "The south is ready for resumption. No section of the country is fully prepared for it. Yet Senator Gordon advises that we go back to the days of excitement and speculation, and take a year or two of ruinous prosperity to be followed by general bankruptcy."

The Indianapolis Journal takes the following hopeful view of affairs in Indiana: "It really looks as if an overruling Providence were smoothing and strengthening the way for a republican victory in this state next fall, and it will only grant the convention wisdom to avail itself of the opportunity the result cannot be doubtful."

On Tuesday last the syndicate anticipated their August and September purchases. The agreement was that \$15,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds should be taken up to June 1st, but it has already taken \$35,000,000. If congress will stop legislating on financial subjects, our entire debt will be funded in 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. bonds before the end of President Hayes' term.

Bret Harte has at last obtained an office. He first applied for the Swiss mission, then asked for the Chinese mission, and finally said he would be satisfied with the consul generalship at Paris. But somehow the administration did not seem to appreciate him. Finally he asked for any position abroad which was vacant, and he was appointed consul at Crefeldt, Germany, with a salary of \$3,000.

Under the reading "big iron in the pulpit," Gail Hamilton belabors Rev. James Freeman Clarke, in the New York Tribune, for venturing to preach on free trade. It is hardly proper, not to say lacy-like, for a person of Miss Hamilton's calibre, to charge Mr. Clarke with ignorance, perverting the truth, etc. However, we think Mr. Clarke will continue to preach what he thinks to be truth, and will be thoughtfully listened to by Boston people.

The house, a few months ago, referred a resolution to the military committee, charging the signal service with inefficiency and extravagance of management. A full investigation showed these charges to be groundless. The chief signal service officer is now endeavoring to have the appropriation increased so that the signal service may be of benefit to the farmers. The secretary of war has assec. for an appropriation of \$350,000.

In regard to the president's resigning, the Springfield Republican expresses itself as follows: "There is nothing for Mr. Hayes as a patriotic man to do except to serve out his term. He is not responsible for any frauds that were committed in his election; he is not responsible for being president during the four years for which he was elected. He could not surrender the office to Mr. Tilden if he would—and the country would not let him if he could."

It must be mighty nice to get into a democratic investigating committee. No wonder the democrats in the house want more investigating committees. The first bill purchased by the democratic committee that went to New Orleans a year ago last winter to investigate frauds, was of Hall & Hume, grocers, in New Orleans; among the items were "two baskets of champagne, one dozen bottles of old stag whiskey, serry, claret," and other democratic essentials. We suppose the frauds were so great the naturally virtuous democrat was not able to contemplate them without "bracing up."

Hon. Adair Wilson has been suggested by the Gar and Independent as the democratic candidate for congress this fall from the San Juan country. It seems to us that the democracy is rather hard on Patterson. His devotion to the interests of this state, his purity of character and general ability, which the democratic press has stated so frequently, would seem to make him a very available candidate. Besides the democratic party will make "fraud" an issue all over the country this fall, and we are sure that the nomination of Patterson for congress will make this issue very prominent in this state. If fraud is the issue, nominate Patterson by all means!

S. S. Cox's argument for an eight-hour law is that one-fifth more laborers will be employed than under the ten-hour law. Why Mr. Cox stops at eight hours, we do not know. If five hours were a legal day's work, then twice as many laborers could be employed as under the ten-hour system, and according to his logic that would be much better. We do not see why the government should make an exception to the general rule with its laborers. It will only create discontent among other laborers. The government should pay the market price for a day's work, and no more. Mr. Cox seems to vie with Mr. Wright in trying to see which can be the greatest demagogue.

The state central democratic committee met at Denver Wednesday. They determined on holding the state convention on the 17th of July. During their deliberations they adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the democratic state central committee of Colorado endorse the resolutions introduced in the house of representatives by the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, in relation to the bonds committed in the late presidential election, and urge upon that body their adoption.

Patterson should have been present to second the resolution. We do most earnestly hope that the democracy will make fraud an issue in the coming campaign. Mr. Loveland is considered the leading candidate for governor, Mr. Otter for congress, and Mr. Alva Adams for lieutenant governor.

According to present indications Gen. Butler will not be a candidate for re-election to congress this fall. His only prospect of a political future in Massachusetts seems to be in uniting himself to the labor-reform greenback party. He is now considering whether he will be the candidate of that party in the coming gubernatorial election. The only issue, on which Gen. Butler could rally the republicans of Massachusetts about him, is now dead. The people of Massachusetts believe in reconciliation. The financial heresies, communistic views and demagogical character of General Butler peculiarly fit him to be the candidate of the labor-reform greenback party. We trust he will become their candidate, as that will bury him, politically, beyond resurrection, in Massachusetts.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin prepared an article for the May, one number of the North American Review, on "The work and future of the republican party." The remarks about the past history of the republican party are just, but his idea of the future of the party reminds us of a remark made by the Springfield Republican in regard to the political views of the New York Times: "The Times was a brilliant view of the situation but it is through a sea of rosters." Senator Cameron seems to be stationary, like a great many of our able men and is not aware that there has been a great change in public opinion during the last five years. In 1873 the legislature of Massachusetts censured Senator Sumner for introducing a resolution in the United States senate which provided that the name of the battles in the late war should be erased from the tags of the United States army. In 1874 Massachusetts was glad to expunge the resolution of censure from her records. In 1875 she heartily and fraternally received the southern troops that came to assist in the centennial celebration of Concord and Lexington. The people do not wish to have the sectional feeling aroused again, but they want peace, prosperity and reconciliation. The republican party will never have a future if that future is to be the zinc Senator Cameron predicts.

OUR ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The counting of the electoral vote cast in 1876 revealed a weakness in our system. At the opening of the present session special committees were appointed by both houses to prepare a plan for electing a president and vice president. These two committees have considered various plans and are nearly ready to make a report. The senate committee propose making any change in the method of electing a president, but provide for such a contingency as arose in 1876. The senate would make the highest court in each state the ultimate judge in case there is a dispute about the electors, so that but one return can be made from each state.

In counting the votes, the president of the senate will open the returns and order them read and recorded. Any return is supposed to be fraudulent, then the vote of both houses is necessary to throw it out. This plan might be expected from a conservative body like the senate.

The house committee will propose radical changes which it would embody in an amendment to the Constitution. The principal feature of the house method is this: Each state is to be entitled to as many electoral votes as it has senators and representatives in congress. The number of votes each candidate for the presidency is entitled to from each state is ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote by the whole number of electors in the state, and dividing the product by the entire vote cast for all the candidates. This plan seems very reasonable and just. According to the present system 100 votes either way in New York may make a change of 70 electoral votes; under the present system, it makes no difference whether the republicans carry Massachusetts by five majority or by 50,000 majority, the count will be the same. At the last election S. Tilden had a popular majority of 160,000, according to the returns, but did not have a majority of the electoral votes. The house plan meets the above objections. It is a combination of our present system, and the plan of electing a president by a popular vote.

It seems as if the subject should be settled permanently, and on just grounds. It is certain that there must be some legislation before the next presidential election.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The army appropriation bill was reported to the house Tuesday. The bill was prepared by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, with three things in view. First, that the army should have the same relative proportion to the population now as it did in 1860. "This would limit the number in the army to 20,000. Secondly, the cost of maintaining the army should be at the same rate as in 1860. And thirdly, no changes should be made which will do any injustice to those officers who entered the army as a life profession. These were the general principles which guided Mr. Hewitt in the preparation of the bill.

We do not see, however, why the army in 1860 should be the standard by which the size of the army at present should be determined. There have been such changes in the west during the last eighteen years that the needs cannot be the same. The settlers had not pushed into this Rocky Mountain district to any great extent; the Indians were not crowded then as they are now; the reasons for dissatisfaction did not exist then that exist now. The experience of the last two years has taught us that the army cannot, with its present strength, cope successfully with the Indians as it should. So much time is consumed in gathering a sufficient force to put down an Indian outbreak that great loss of life and property take place before anything is done. Besides, our soldiers in insufficient numbers are frequently obliged to attack the Indians and lose heavily on this account. The loss by death in action of the officers of the American army is greater than that of any other nation. The mortality is so great that English life insurance companies will not insure an officer in the United States army. With over a hundred military posts on the Atlantic coast to guard, with the troubles on the Rio Grande frontier, and the risk of imminent war with the Indians on a frontier of two thousand miles, an army of twenty thousand men, seems to be a small protection. The size of the army should be regulated by the necessities of the present hour, and not by the necessities of twenty years ago.

Of course the number of officers will be greatly decreased, as the number of regiments will be reduced from forty to twenty-six. Mr. Hewitt has endeavored to make this reduction as easy to the officers as possible. The bill offers to all officers who will resign one year's pay and a furlough. The officer has served ten years, then two years' pay and a furlough are offered. Those officers who remain in the superannuated list are competent to hold the rank they have, are to be assigned to some civil duties by the president until they are needed in the army. We are glad Mr. Hewitt has shown such justice to the officers. Mr. Banning's bill proposed to muster out all supernumerary officers at the end of the year—a gross unjust measure. After all, this is a much better bill than we could have expected from a democratic committee. Somehow the democracy don't like the army. We hope it was not offered for what the army did from 1861 to 1875.

ENDORSEMENT BY YES.

The question of endorsing Hayes is now being discussed in Ohio. The Hayes and anti-Hayes factions are very decided in their convictions. This question will probably divide the coming state convention. One faction of the party says that if Mr. Hayes and his policy is endorsed they will stay away from the polls. The view of the other party is thus stated by the Cincinnati Commercial: "Now, it is a very well to say that the thing wanted is a republican majority in the next house. Since the senate is likely to be democratic, such a majority in the lower house is eminently desirable, but if these representatives are to be elected with the understanding that, like the state convention itself, they are to snub the administration, and ignore, if not put themselves into actual antagonism to it, the republicans of Ohio who do believe in the purity of the motives of the president, and the wisdom that dictates the general policy of his administration, want to show that fact. Whether we do not believe that endorsement or non-endorsement by the Ohio republican convention is a weighty matter at Washington, or will one way or another affect the course of the administration, they do not propose to assist in sending to the house men possessed of the spirit of the Times, which betrays with the kiss of Judas, and stands with the sword of David."

TURKEY.

Sir George Campbell, M. P., contributed a very interesting article to the April Fortnightly, on the subject of "The resettlement of the Turkish commissions." He has not looked at the question simply from a British standpoint, but in a broad statesmanlike manner with reference to the ethnological divisions and characteristics, and a proper adjustment of international relations. The article opens with the significant utterance that England, at the opening of the war, chose neutrality when "neutrality meant that sooner or later Russia must overthrow the Turks, and that great territorial changes must result." After stating that the Russian terms are as moderate as could be expected, and that England can do little to modify them, he enters into the discussion of the resettlement of the Turkish territories under the three heads, Constantinople and the straits, Europe, and Asia.

In regard to the first question, Mr. Campbell is of the opinion that nothing should be done. Though he thinks that if the Turks would retire into Asia they would become a stronger nation. The possession of Constantinople will subject them to European jealousies and complications, and to the corrupt rule of the pashas. As long as Russia is a threat to naval power, and so complex financial a question that she cannot build a navy, there is no great danger to British interests in that quarter.

In respect to the settlement of European Turkey, Mr. Campbell thinks that there is more danger that Russia will not do enough for the Christian inhabitants of Turkey than too much. Bulgaria should have free institutions given to it and govern itself. Servia should have additions in what is known as old Servia, as well as the ethnical character of the population would allow. Bosnia could be united to Servia, but owing to the large Mohammedan population, it would cause great trouble. On this account it is thought that Austria could better take the government of Bosnia into her own hands. It favors forming Epirus, Thessaly, Macedonia, Albania and the inlands, into a Greek confederacy, but as Russia has not insisted on this, it cannot at present be accomplished. Roumania should have Dobruddcha. In regard to the fear that the Slav states formed in the southeastern part of Europe will be under Russian influence, and hence give to Russia undue predominance in that part of Europe, Sir George Campbell says that it is groundless. He draws attention to the fact that the Slavs represent popular institutions and are democratic. He says, "If we are jealous of Russian despotism, we should promote, not restrict, the freedom and territorial extension of the democratic south Slavs." The above changes would unite the people of the same race, and give to them a government of their own. It would make several strong and vigorous nations who would be likely to be a barrier to any ambitious designs to Russia in that direction.

In regard to the resettlement of the Asiatic Turkey, it is thought that the Turks should then have the opportunity of forming a strong independent government. Considering the natural resources of the country, Turkey could become a stronger power there, without her European possessions, as she would be more compact. European powers should assist Turkey in reaching imperial control over Asiatic and African countries now subject to them. England would not be benefited in having possession of Egypt as Egypt is a bar to and various European complications would arise. A strong Turkish power in the western part of Asia would prevent Russia from taking sole possession of the overland route to India, and thus endanger peaceful traffic. Turkey would also be well situated from a maritime point of view, for if the Russians should obtain control of the Black Sea, Turkey would be accessible to other powers from the Aegean and the Mediterranean Seas and also the Persian gulf.

The English government would approach this question with the broad views of national policy and the spirit of justice and conciliation which characterize this article. We have given such an incomplete notice of it, we are sure British interests would be subserved, as well as the general welfare of Europe.

Some of the scenes in the house are simply disgraceful. Mr. Kelly and Mr. O'Neil, both of Pennsylvania, got into a great row the other day on a very slight pretext. Mr. Kelly made a great speech to deliver on the tariff question, and so wanted to be considered. Mr. O'Neil said Mr. Kelly was violating the wishes of his constituents by allowing the tariff bill to come before the house. Whereupon Mr. Kelly, in a grandiloquent manner, said he "was not a poor colored man tied with a string, to follow and obey the beck of everyone." Mr. O'Neil then gentlemanly remarked, "You are a puppy anyhow." Mr. Kelly replied, "It were not that we are here on the floor of this house, I would knock you down." It may be wrong, but we should not feel sorry if the two gentlemen went to the historic field of 3 Adamsburg and did some effective firing.

Agricultural Resources.

One of the best signs of the future prosperity of this country is to be seen in the rapid development of our agricultural resources. There is yet plenty of room for the surplus population of manufacturing districts in the great west. According to the census of 1870 over one-half of the population of the United States above ten years of age is engaged in agriculture.

The following comparative table is furnished by the commissioner of agriculture. The products for 1870 were obtained from all over the country, and are accurate enough for a comparison:

	1870.	1871.
Wheat, bushels	235,884,700	306,000,000
Barley, bushels	1,094,255,000	1,340,000,000
Oats, bushels	247,977,000	401,000,000
Rye, bushels	26,705,400	35,000,000
Indian corn, bushels	15,473,500	22,000,000
Tobacco, pounds	250,628,000	480,000,000
Hay, tons	24,585,000	31,500,000
Acres cultivated	99,771,500	121,350,000
Horses	7,143,370	20,300,700
Mules	1,125,435	1,637,970
Swine	8,935,330	11,300,100
Sheep	14,885,270	19,023,300
Cattle	28,477,915	35,749,000
Bees	25,134,550	32,000,000

It will be noticed that the increase between the years 1870 and 1871 is from 25 to 90 per cent. The value of the leading products of the crop of 1877 is estimated to be \$1,650,000,000, and the value of the entire product of 1877 is estimated to be \$2,000,000,000, or enough to pay the national debt. This state is now giving every indication that its crop this year will be greatly in excess of that of 1877, and the reports from all over the country are to the same effect. This is very encouraging. The tilting of the soil has always made the greatest contribution to a nation's material prosperity.

Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

The result of the deliberations of the republican state convention of Pennsylvania will be a great disappointment to many who expected that the convention would not be run by the "machine." The Cameron ring had full sway. The better elements of the republican party supported Galusaa A. Grow and John P. Wickersham as candidates for governor. Mr. Grow has been speaker of the house of representatives and had a national reputation. His known purity of character and eminent ability would have strengthened the republican ticket throughout the country. Instead of Mr. Grow the convention has chosen General Hoyt as their standard bearer. General Hoyt is a man of local reputation only, ordinary ability and closely identified with the worst political elements. The democratic party can hardly co-worse.

The platform is well suited for such a man to stand on. It is more distinguished for what it fails to affirm than for what it really affirms. It has not one word in favor of economy and purity of government; it completely ignores the present administration; it has no condemnation for the pernicious principles of the "national greenback labor party"; it is wholly silent on the great question of finance; there is not even a word in favor of resumption or honest money. In fact the only question of any importance whatever referred to in the platform is the tariff question.

This question will be prominent for a few years, and unless the New England and middle states favor a revision of the tariff laws, they will be more strongly opposed by the south and west than they were on the silver question, because the south and west have a really good and just cause for their opposition in this case. This question, more than any other, will be apt to divide our country into sections. The great north-west produces cereals, and is not only, not in the least benefited by our present tariff, but is obliged to pay heavy tribute to the eastern manufacturers. The south also is not benefited by our present tariff, but is so obliged to support industries that never should have been fostered. The consumers of this country have rights as well as the producers. The party in Pennsylvania has chosen to ignore the present administration. We are sure that President Hayes can stand this, but we are not sure that the republican party can afford to do this. His administration has been identified with purity, economy and honesty. It is not an unfair inference to draw from a failure to incense the present administration that the party in Pennsylvania are not in sympathy with the reform measures.

The republican party does not start out auspiciously. Such a platform and such a candidate cannot draw the independent votes. However, we can trust that the democratic party to make bigger numbers, and then the republican party will have some show of success.

Humorous.

Some of the French jokes connected with the Russo-Turkish war are not bad—these, for example:

A Russian general rides forward to the Grand Duke. "I have the honor, your imperial highness to announce a great victory."

"Very well. Go and congratulate your troops."

"There are none left."

Another:

A Turkish pasha is surveying the field with his glass. An aide-de-camp rides up: "A Turkish artillery has been captured."

The pasha strokes his beard philosophically, and says, "Fortunately it was not captured for me."—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for June.

"My man," said an English lawyer to a witness, "tell us now exactly what passed."

"Yes, my lord; I said I would not have the big." "And what was his answer?"

"He said that he had been keeping it for me, and that he—"

"No, no; he could not have said that, he spoke in the first person."

"No, my lord; I was the first person that spoke."

"I mean, don't bring in the third person; repeat his exact words."

"There was no third person, my lord; only 'him' and 'me.' 'My good fellow, he did not say he had been keeping the pig,' he said 'I have been keeping it.'"

"I assure you, my lord, there was no mention of your lordship at all. We are on different stories. There was no third person there, and if anything had been said about your lordship I must have heard it."

The lawyer gave in.

A few days ago a lawyer of this city filed a petition in the district court, in which the plaintiff is an old Mexican woman. The district court, as usual, wanted security for cost.

Said the lawyer: "She is not required to give a cost bond. She is a pauper, and will make an affidavit to that effect."

"Why, she used to own real estate," observed the clerk.

"I know she has got nothing now," retorted the lawyer.

"Have you collected your fee in advance?"

"You bet I did."

"It's all right, then; I am satisfied she is a pauper now," sighed the clerk.—San Antonio Express.

That was a happy response of General Grant's when at Jerusalem. A committee of citizens came out to meet him and to tender him a public reception. He replied, "Not in sight of the Mount of Olives." The incident recalls the remark of Douglas Jerrold, who, when told by a red republican in Paris that Louis Blanc was next to Christ, naively asked, "Which side?"—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for June.

A teacher in Bangor upbraided a little girl because she did not hold up her hands with the rest of the delinquents when, at the close of the day, all those who "had lost their places in their classes" were called upon to do so. But with ready wit she responded: "Please, mum, I didn't lose my place; an' how could I when I'm at the foot?"

A lady with a fatal squint came once to a fashionable artist for her portrait. He looked at her and she looked at him, and both were embarrassed. He spoke first: "Would you, ladyship permit me," he said, "to take the portrait in profile? There is a certain shyness about one of your ladyship's eyes which is as difficult in art as it is fascinating in nature."

"Est arter de war, wen it was mighty hard gettin' along fo' de culud breedren, I 'bsarved dat weneber I prayed de Lord to sen' one ob Marse Peyton's fat turkeys fo' de old man, dere was no notiss took ob dat partition; but wen I prayed, dat He would send de old man fo' de turkey, de matter was tended to befo' sun up de next mornin' for sartin'."

Mistress (who does not allow "followers" in the house): "Who is that you were talking to in the kitchen, Mary? Mary (making a clean breast of it): "Well, you see, m'm, me an' my young man; we started a tallpophone, m'm, but he never comes near than round the corner or the next street, m'm."

Having heard that Murphy was curing people of drunkenness, a venerable lady from the old set was recently heard to remark: "Sure an' I've heard tell in Skibbereen that the bite of a cold murrphy was a good thing to take away the taste av it."

A green sportsman, after a fruitless tramp, met a boy with tears in his eyes and said: "I say, youngster, is there anything to shoot around here?" The boy answered, "Nothin' just 'bout here, but there's the schoolmaster 'tother side the hill. I wish you'd shoot him."

First Law Pill—ones, a most curious question has arisen lately. There's a man in Newton, and the law's such that they can't bury him." Second Law Pill (earnestly): "Very astounding, to be sure! Why, how on earth can that be?" First Law Pill (derisively): "Why, he isn't dead yet!"

"Mamma, did they used to have carriages in Jerusalem?" asked a very little English boy just from Sunday school. "I don't know dear, why?" Because I heard the minister talking to-day about the Hacks of the Apostles."

Seeking information of a German friend, we asked him: "My friend, how long have you been married?" "Ve, dis is a ting cat I se-dom don't like to talk 'bout, but ven I coes, it seems so long as it never was."

A Frenchman just back from a trip to Havre: "You will never catch me traveling by an excursion train again. We, sir, at the station at Havre I lost my cane and my wife." Then, with utterance crowded with tears, "A new cane, too."

Yes, brother journalists, there will come a time when religious societies will not expect seven coars worth of gratuitous advertising in return for a ticket entitling the bearer to a chance in a raffle for a ninety-nine cent pair of trousers.—Albany Argus.

"Aunt, is an old maid a girl that has been made a long time?" Aunt (who is not in the spring time): "Time for bed, o'anny."

A great many of us are in the condition of the negro in the familiar song:

I saw de beam in my brother's eye, Can't saw de beam in mine.

A german translation of Swinburne's poetic drama, "Atalanta in Calydon," has been made and published by Count Arceat Viscenber.

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